

THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY FOR 1874

NOW ON SALE.

THIS WORK, now in the TWELFTH year of its existence, is now on sale. It has been compiled and printed at the **DAILY PRESS**, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the **CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1874** has been further augmented by a **CHINOMO LITHOGRAPH**

PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANTON,

FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI.

A Chinese Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

THE YAH-AI-LOU HOUSE FLAGS (Dong-kiang represents this Work);

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and THE COAST OF CHINA;

ALSO THE NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, touching on every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two Parts, Complete at \$5; or with the Lists of Residents, Post Directories, May 1st, at \$3.

Orders for Captain may be sent to the Daily Office to the following Agents:

Macrae Messrs. P. D. SILVA & Co.

Bundes G. G. CAMPBELL, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.

Portsmouth WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.

Shanghai Hedges & Co.

Ningpo H. & Co., Shanghai.

Shanghai HALL & HOXTON.

Hankow and H. & Co.

Hainan HALL & HOXTON and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.

Chaochow and H. & Co., Shanghai.

Nanking HALL & HOXTON and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.

Tientsin and H. & Co., Shanghai.

Fusien and H. & Co., Shanghai.

Nagasaki C. & J. TRADING CO.

Hiroo, Osaka C. & J. TRADING CO.

Yokohama MORSE, LANE, HARRIS & CO.

Mr. C. D. MOSS, Japan Gazette Office.

Manila MESSRS. DE LOYOLA & Co.

Singapore SIR JOHN THOMAS O'BRIEN & Co.

London Mr. E. ALGAR, Clement's Lane, Grosvenor Street, 30, Cornhill.

Paris MESSRS. RATES, HENRY & Co.

St. Petersburg Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, October 12th, 1874.

The Chiunman, YOUNG-CHAN-YING, who was tried and convicted at the Supreme Court the other day for the murder of Captain George H. Brady, of the British steamer *Spark*, was executed outside the gaol early on Saturday morning. The crime in which he was concerned was one of the most daring of its kind that has come within the jurisdiction of the Colony for a long time. The desperadoes who were at the bottom of it seem to have been well organized. They laid their plans with care, they acted on a thorough knowledge of all the circumstances, with which they were surrounded, and the details were carried out in a manner at once the most forcious and complete. The evidence at the trial was conclusive. The verdict at the trial was conclusive. The facts were so patent to the minds of the jury that after an absence of only some five minutes they returned with a unanimous verdict, and the prisoner had paid with his life the penalty of his guilt. It is much to be regretted that under the circumstances more of his companions have not been apprehended and brought under English law. There are, we hear, a number of men in custody at Canton on the charge, but we know with what a want of confidence foreigners look on the administration of law in China. It is to be hoped, however, that, if found guilty, they will meet with that fate which they so well deserve—a fate by-the-by which Chinaman so circumstanced would always meet rather undergo at Hongkong than on the Potter's Field at Canton. Whatever opinion many may entertain respecting the advisability of capital punishment at home, there is no choice in the matter here. There are no surroundings with gangs of ruffians. They do not set the value of the lives of foreigners at a pin's fee, if by taking them anything is to be gained. The enforcement of the laws must therefore be rigorous. It used to be said long ago, when minor offences were dealt with capitally, that a frequency of executions in any country was generally followed by a proportionate increase of crimes. Well, it may have once been so, but times everywhere have altered since then. We hear here, in cases of this sort, to deal with hardened rascals—with men who have been accustomed to crimes from their earliest years, and they have a lesson to learn, even if they do so at a desperate cost. They must be taught that they cannot attack and murder with impunity, and until then the gallows will remain a most indispensable portion of the machinery of the Colonial Government. If the punishment of death be a military and moral example, as in this case it undoubtedly is, it is to be hoped that the execution on Saturday will not be without its effects. There is not likely to be a similar occurrence for a long time to come. The Company to whom the *Spark* belonged have, of course taken proper measures to board all their steamers to prevent anything like another attack on the same principle. What has specially to be guarded against now is an attempt in some other direction, or under some new scheme. Compared with the early years of British rule in the East, pirates in these days are rare, but they are still much more numerous than thought to be, and will take a long time before those who practice them are effectively banished from waters where they have attacked and plundered for so many years. When men of YOUNG-CHAN-YING's stamp know that in future they will be eyed with suspicion, and any doubtful movements on their part carefully watched, they are frightened into new expedients, and often take the place of audacity. The Chinese, as a nation, are proverbially unyielding, and the undisciplined classes must for a long time to come be treated by foreigners with the utmost caution. Such occurrences as the *Spark* tragedy show very clearly that we must always be prepared for emergencies, and that, when they do arise we must deal with them in a resolute and determined manner.

The steamers *Mengfu* and *Sinkai* have passed through the Canal.

The rate of Quicksilver in London, on the 25th ultimo, was £23 per cask.

Deliveries of Tea in London, during the week ending 25th ultimo, were 3,770,000 lbs.

We learn, from the Times of India, that the North-Western portion of Oceania is threatened with famine.

The following vessels are reported by wire as having arrived in London, from China—*Oakura, Byuria, Madogonghie, and Fiume*.

The year's Colonial Statistical Abstract which has just been issued by the Board of Trade gives the population of Hongkong at 124,198.

Mr. Chance, an engineer of Calcutta, has invented a plan for saving steam and economizing fuel, by the use of one cylinder instead of two.

The P. & O. steamer *Burroa*, Captain Fontaine, from Bombay 21st, Galle 26th September, Penang 1st and Singapore 4th inst., arrived here on Saturday morning, with the English Mail of the 4th September.

The YAH-AI-LOU HOUSE FLAGS (Dong-kiang represents this Work),

maps of Hongkong, Japan, and the

THE COAST OF CHINA;

ALSO THE NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, touching on every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two Parts, Complete at \$5; or with the Lists of Residents, Post Directories, May 1st, at \$3.

Orders for Captain may be sent to the Daily Office to the following Agents:

Macrae Messrs. P. D. SILVA & Co.

Bundes G. G. CAMPBELL, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.

Portsmouth WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.

Shanghai Hedges & Co.

Ningpo H. & Co., Shanghai.

Shanghai HALL & HOXTON.

Hankow and H. & Co.

Hainan HALL & HOXTON and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.

Chaochow and H. & Co., Shanghai.

Nanking HALL & HOXTON and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.

Tientsin and H. & Co., Shanghai.

Fusien and H. & Co., Shanghai.

Nagasaki C. & J. TRADING CO.

Hiroo, Osaka C. & J. TRADING CO.

Yokohama MORSE, LANE, HARRIS & CO.

Mr. C. D. MOSS, Japan Gazette Office.

Manila MESSRS. DE LOYOLA & Co.

Singapore SIR JOHN THOMAS O'BRIEN & Co.

London Mr. E. ALGAR, Clement's Lane, Grosvenor Street, 30, Cornhill.

Paris MESSRS. RATES, HENRY & Co.

St. Petersburg Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.

The steamers *Mengfu* and *Sinkai* have passed through the Canal.

The rate of Quicksilver in London, on the 25th ultimo, was £23 per cask.

Deliveries of Tea in London, during the week ending 25th ultimo, were 3,770,000 lbs.

We learn, from the Times of India, that the North-Western portion of Oceania is threatened with famine.

The following vessels are reported by wire as having arrived in London, from China—*Oakura, Byuria, Madogonghie, and Fiume*.

The year's Colonial Statistical Abstract which has just been issued by the Board of Trade gives the population of Hongkong at 124,198.

Mr. Chance, an engineer of Calcutta, has invented a plan for saving steam and economizing fuel, by the use of one cylinder instead of two.

The P. & O. steamer *Burroa*, Captain Fontaine, from Bombay 21st, Galle 26th September, Penang 1st and Singapore 4th inst., arrived here on Saturday morning, with the English Mail of the 4th September.

The YAH-AI-LOU HOUSE FLAGS (Dong-kiang represents this Work),

maps of Hongkong, Japan, and the

THE COAST OF CHINA;

ALSO THE NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, touching on every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two Parts, Complete at \$5; or with the Lists of Residents, Post Directories, May 1st, at \$3.

Orders for Captain may be sent to the Daily Office to the following Agents:

Macrae Messrs. P. D. SILVA & Co.

Bundes G. G. CAMPBELL, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.

Portsmouth WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.

Shanghai Hedges & Co.

Ningpo H. & Co., Shanghai.

Shanghai HALL & HOXTON.

Hankow and H. & Co.

Hainan HALL & HOXTON and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.

Chaochow and H. & Co., Shanghai.

Nanking HALL & HOXTON and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.

Tientsin and H. & Co., Shanghai.

Fusien and H. & Co., Shanghai.

Nagasaki C. & J. TRADING CO.

Hiroo, Osaka C. & J. TRADING CO.

Yokohama MORSE, LANE, HARRIS & CO.

Mr. C. D. MOSS, Japan Gazette Office.

The steamers *Mengfu* and *Sinkai* have passed through the Canal.

The rate of Quicksilver in London, on the 25th ultimo, was £23 per cask.

Deliveries of Tea in London, during the week ending 25th ultimo, were 3,770,000 lbs.

We learn, from the Times of India, that the North-Western portion of Oceania is threatened with famine.

The following vessels are reported by wire as having arrived in London, from China—*Oakura, Byuria, Madogonghie, and Fiume*.

The year's Colonial Statistical Abstract which has just been issued by the Board of Trade gives the population of Hongkong at 124,198.

Mr. Chance, an engineer of Calcutta, has invented a plan for saving steam and economizing fuel, by the use of one cylinder instead of two.

The P. & O. steamer *Burroa*, Captain Fontaine, from Bombay 21st, Galle 26th September, Penang 1st and Singapore 4th inst., arrived here on Saturday morning, with the English Mail of the 4th September.

The YAH-AI-LOU HOUSE FLAGS (Dong-kiang represents this Work),

maps of Hongkong, Japan, and the

THE COAST OF CHINA;

ALSO THE NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, touching on every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two Parts, Complete at \$5; or with the Lists of Residents, Post Directories, May 1st, at \$3.

Orders for Captain may be sent to the Daily Office to the following Agents:

Macrae Messrs. P. D. SILVA & Co.

Bundes G. G. CAMPBELL, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.

Portsmouth WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.

Shanghai Hedges & Co.

Ningpo H. & Co., Shanghai.

Shanghai HALL & HOXTON.

Hankow and H. & Co.

Hainan HALL & HOXTON and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.

Chaochow and H. & Co., Shanghai.

Nanking HALL & HOXTON and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.

Tientsin and H. & Co., Shanghai.

Fusien and H. & Co., Shanghai.

Nagasaki C. & J. TRADING CO.

Hiroo, Osaka C. & J. TRADING CO.

Yokohama MORSE, LANE, HARRIS & CO.</p

Extracts.

THE EYES OF AN IRISH GIRL.

By DANIEL CONNOY.
You may talk about black eyes and blue,
About brown eyes, and hazel, and gray,
You may praise as you please every hue—
Known on earth since its earliest day;
But no other eyes under the sun
Can set poor human hearts in a whirl,
With their pathos, and mischief, and fun,
Like the eyes of a bright Irish girl.

They are left down all the down of a dove,
They are white as a mimosa dream;
They are warm as the red heat of love,
They are eyes as the glances of a swan;
Tender, passive, and dreamy-as-a-sight,
Bright and pure the daintiest pearl,
For as beauty has a grace,
Are the eyes of a young Irish girl.

They can smile and delight with a beam,
They can cause and inspire with a glace,
They can chill and repine with a gleam,
That is known as the dash of a lass;

To bring peace, or the pang of despair,
To eat bread, be it noble or plain,
There's nothing on earth to compare
With the eyes of a true Irish girl.

Ah! Dame Nature was truly kind
When she took from her headscarf this

The most exquisite gift she could find
And bestowed them on soft Irish eyes;

For no other eyes under the sun
Can set poor human hearts in a whirl,
With their pathos, and mischief, and fun,
Like the eyes of a bright Irish girl.

BIRDS IN NEW YORK.

It is calculated that there are at least a dozen private collections of pigeons in New York worth over \$2,000 each, some ranging as over \$5,000, and one or two as high as \$10,000. Altogether there are fifty or sixty varieties of fancy pigeons known to New Yorkers. Game fowl are not so popular in New York now as formerly. Still, some fine specimens are to be had—such as \$100 being refused for a single hen. Among the varieties of fancy fowl most affected by the rurally disposed New Yorker are the black Spanish, the white Leghorn, and the Cochinchin. These average in price from \$5 to \$10 a head upwards. There are many New York merchants and professional men who have invested from \$500 to \$2,000 in their stock of fancy fowl. As to singing birds, there is no city in the Union where they are more numerous and appreciated. The favorite song bird of New Yorkers is the canary. Attempts have been made to rear canaries in America, but so far unsuccessfully. They are brought over in the steamers from Germany, in coops, by thousands at a time. In Germany a canary costs from \$15 to 15 cents; in New York a good canary will cost on an average \$5. One lady, on Twenty-fourth street has a collection of seventy-two canaries, valued altogether at \$1,000. Besides the canary, the mocking-bird which is of Southern origin, the nightingale, and the starling, are all well known. Mocking-birds range in value from \$5 to \$200. A good starling that can talk and whistle is worth from \$40 to \$50. Nightingales cost from \$15 to \$100. Thrushes, goldfinches, blackbirds and linnets have also attracted the attention of the New York bird-sellers to a greater or less degree. Highly-trained parrots are also not uncommon, and some are valued at extravagant sums.

CANTON, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Both at Canton and Hongkong—indeed, everywhere in China—a stranger will be attracted by the unique appearance of the Chinese shops. During the day they are thrown entirely open in the front, with the wares tastefully arranged on the other three sides of the apartment, a small staircase in one corner leading to the upper or dwelling portion of the house. These shops are very models of neatness, some of them containing a varied assortment of costly wares, and occasionally works of art; while their owners, with their long queues and costly silken garments, sit in their places of business like princes in their drawing-rooms, exhibiting a quiet dignity, and even courtliness, strangely unlike the manners of the races about them. Every line of merchandise is highly represented—silk, tea, fancy goods, lacquered wares, jewellery, plate, time-pieces, books, musical instruments, birds nests, confections, drugs; everything that can be called for, native and foreign, is now obtainable in the large cities on the coast, as rapid has been the improvement in the last twenty years. But the gathering in of the new epoch has not entirely banished the old, as witness the stores where gods are made and sold for silver dollars! Ay, "and waranted," too—a god of wealth, "sure to make glow like," says the polite vendor; gods of fair weather and guardians of health; gods for the sailor and for the farmer—for every condition of life, every emergency, and at all prices. Among the most attractive of the shops are the fruit and flower-stalls, usually adorned with pretty bird-cages, while John Chinaman deals out his dainty wares, served in exquisite porcelain or glass, with lustrous saucers and counter pieces. Few visitors of Canton will fail to notice the shop of the venerable Sae Qua on Old China-street, or the gentle秉主 of the accommodating owner with his frosted hair and long wavy gown of dark silk. Huge silken lanterns hung at the entrance, and at the upper end was the inevitable altar, never wanting in either dwelling or place of business, on which fresh offerings of tea, cakes, and fruit were laid every morning, and incense burned perpetually. The old man said the fire had never once gone out since the days of his grandfather who built and furnished the house, to which Sae Qua had only succeeded, and, which his son would inherit after him. Said son was a rollicking little five-year-old, exuberant with boisterous mirth, the child of Sae Qua's old age and his inseparable companion. It was beautiful to see them thus together, the wary old man seeming to grow young again in loving contemplation of the merry pranks; and the ones always tender and gentle when he approached the dozing sire, whose years and wrinkles were an enigma to his fresh young nature sought in vain to comprehend. At Shanghai, the regular communication by mail and telegraph, the constant meeting with travellers from all parts of the world, and the frequent association in daily life with his compatriots, render it difficult for a European to realize that he is in China at all; that is in the foreign quarter of the city, but the native section is sufficiently Oriental in buildings, costume, and customs to dispel the illusion. Shanghai is a busy, bustling, thriving business mart, but is not attractive as a residence. The *tao-tai*, the highest municipal officer of Shanghai, is a mandarin of the third order. The post was held at the time of our visit by a man of intelligence and liberal policy, who acknowledged the superiority of Western civilization and used the influence of the position for the advancement of his people in useful knowledge and arts. He had a lovely daughter, of whom he was very proud, and whom he took great delight in introducing to distinguished foreigners. Admiral de Gresigne mentions her, and her presentation to the officers of the Beyaziske, and remarks on the fact of her being in

pressed, a point to which the *tao-tai* called their attention. It is noteworthy that while the Tartars after their conquest forced upon the Chinese the Manchou style of hair dressing, they themselves have in very few instances adopted for their daughters the barbarous Chinese custom of compressing the feet. Hence, with the members of the Imperial family, and indeed with all high-born Tartar ladies, the feet are suffered to retain their normal condition.—*Lippincott's Magazine*.

FULL-FLEDGED MUD-LARKS.

The vocation of the Thames mud-larks appears at first sight to be about as unromantic a profession for any young gentleman to engage in as can very well be conceived. Larks of this description, it might be supposed, are rarely known to soar upward in the social scale; indeed, the calling is commonly regarded as one affording no scope for ambition.

But the privilege of dredging is not the highest point to which the ambitious mud-lark may aspire. Dredging is, after all, but the meanest of the functions of the "underwaterman"—a sort of aquatic engineer, who may, perhaps, be found living in a house with an elaborate brass plate on the door, who often has a valuable amount of gear in his back yard, and who will hand you his card like any other professional man.

This, however, is a mistake. The mud-lark need not remain a mud-lark all his days, but by close attention to business energy, thrift, and one or two others of the industrial virtues, he may, if he likes, develop into the river-dredger, and from living about the mud-lagged in the black, way mud, the sharp stones and broken bottles of the river-bottom in low water, may pull out his own boat and seek a fortune in the more extensive El Dorado from which the stream does not recede.

It would not do, however, to affirm that he often does achieve this, more especially as it would, in a general way, involve an apprenticeship to a waterman before he would be allowed to do so; but it is sometimes done, and it appears at all events, to be the natural course of development.

A queer occupation is that of the dredger, combining something of the mild existiment of the angel with the hard toll of the lighterman; and occasionally, at least, the hideousness in the career of the body-snatcher. It consists in dragging the bed of the river with a grapple at the end of a line or a pole, and it is at times almost uncertain whether, as the result of the use of his hook, he will bring to the surface a coil-reaper or another kind of "coil," which some poor wretch has shuffled off, and left to float about the dark avenues and hollows, the skeleton wrecks and the slimy weeds, that lie beneath the calm placid surface of the rolling stream.

"I've sometimes dredged for six weeks," said a crinkly-faced, weather-beaten man to the writer once, and "I brought up nothing worth speaking of; but I know now, with my first two or three trips, I have fished up a corpse. Stinking? Well, yes, 'tis that certainly. Of course we know what we bring 'em up to; any time, but a man ain't always thinking o' them sort of things. You find you've got hold of something, but of course you don't know what, and when you got it right, the surface you lean over your boat like to take you into it, and there's a dead man's face come up pretty high ag'in you own."

The underwater-man who secures a good practice may be regarded as a thriving man. Sometimes his reward is a third of the value recovered; at other times a definite sum is agreed upon beforehand. This of course varies with the nature of the job and the kind of cargo, but it is a poor wreck which does not yield a ten-pound note, and very often an underwater-man will receive a great deal more. On the other hand, however, jobs are not to be had every day. Weeks may go by without one, and it is in these intervals that many of the fraternity endeavour to make a little by "creeping" or by various kinds of fishing, such as that carried on higher up the river, and by which the London market is largely supplied with eels. —G. F. MILLS.

INSURANCES.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. H. MORGAN, Agent.
1943 Hongkong, 12th June 1874.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL £22,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building or on Merchandise in the same, at the following rates, subject to a discount of 20%:

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from Town, and their Contents—1% per annum.

Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents—1%

Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents—1%

SHORTHOLD INSURANCES.

Not exceeding ten days, 1% of the annual rate.

Not exceeding one month, 1%

Above 1 month, and not exceeding 6 months, 1%

Above 6 months, the fall annual rate.

GILMAN & CO., Agents.

1903 Hongkong, 9th May, 1874.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building or on Merchandise in the same, at the following rates, subject to an immediate discount of Twenty per cent.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

1790 Hongkong, 20th May, 1874.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1873.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the Distribution of Twenty-five per cent. (25%) of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors may now and then and that anything of special interest or of any particular value is brought forward.

Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next, will be adjusted by the Company, and on claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers.

4m 1029 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1873.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the year ended 31st December last, in order that the Distribution of Twenty-five per cent. (25%) of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors may now and then and that anything of special interest or of any particular value is brought forward.

Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next, will be adjusted by the Company, and on claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHTRELL, Secretary.

3m 1203 Hongkong, 1st August, 1874.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1873.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the year ended 31st December last, in order that the Distribution of Twenty-five per cent. (25%) of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors may now and then and that anything of special interest or of any particular value is brought forward.

Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next, will be adjusted by the Company, and on claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO., Secretaries.

3m 1202 Hongkong, 1st August, 1874.

INSURANCES.

ANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, PART OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLIDAY, WISE & CO.

1873 Hongkong, 16th October, 1873.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World.

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OYLPHANT & CO., General Agents.

1951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

YANG-TZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first, for an interval of 15%, for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, equally, ALL the profits of the Undivided Business pro rata to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & CO., Agents.

4m 1493 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1873.

INSURANCES.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLIDAY, WISE & CO.

1873 Hongkong, 16th October, 1873.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World.

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OYLPHANT & CO., General Agents.

1951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

YANG-TZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first, for an interval of 15%, for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, equally, ALL the profits of the Undivided Business pro rata to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & CO., Agents.

4m 1493 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1873.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Cables on the 10th October, 1874.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 10 to 24 per 400 lbs., £100.00 per lb.

24s. 10d. per lb.

28s. 10d. per lb.

32s. 10d. per lb.

36s. 10d. per lb.

40s. 10d. per lb.

44s. 10d. per lb.

48s.